

BANFF-LAKE LOUISE
and the CANADIAN ROCKIES

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

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THE BOW RIVER VALLEY, BANFF, from a painting by Adam Sheriff Scott

LOOKING from Sulphur Mountain, a most wonderful picture of the Bow River Valley can be viewed. In the centre is the great grey bulk of BANFF SPRINGS HOTEL, bearing a striking resemblance to an ancient Scottish castle.

Through the cleft of the mountains is seen the junction of the Bow River with the smaller and darker Spray River, with the new Banff golf course at the right; and closing in the picture is the distant snow-clad barrier of the Fairholme Range.

CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

The line of the Canadian Pacific traverses or adjoins six of the magnificent National Parks of Canada. These are:

Rocky Mountains Park, 2,751 square miles in area, the chief centres of which are Banff and Lake Louise.

Kootenay Park, extending for five miles on each side of the Banff-Windermere automobile road.

Yoho Park, in which are situated Emerald Lake, Wapta Lake, Lake O'Hara and the beautiful Yoho Valley.

Glacier Park, a remarkably fine climbing centre.

Mount Revelstoke Park.

Waterton Lakes Park, in southern Alberta.

THE Canadian Pacific Route is the most picturesque across the continent of North America. The Dominion of Canada stretches from sea to sea; and besides its great size, it is a country of extraordinary variety. Mountains, prairies, forests, cities, mighty lakes—these provide a journey of such attractive quality that the Canadian Pacific route is the unquestioned favorite of the traveller who wishes to see the best.

al parks, hundreds of miles of roads and good trails—these are some of the features.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC route through these mighty mountain ranges is in itself a visualization of human triumph over nature. From Calgary, to which it has been steadily climbing since it left Lake Superior, the railway rises another three-eighths of a mile to the Great Divide. Thence, following the narrow *Kicking Horse Pass*, it dips down to meet the majestic Columbia River; then it re-ascends another quarter of a mile to the summit of the Selkirk Range before beginning its

BY THE Canadian Pacific route, you cross the backbone ranges of America. There awaits you, therefore, all the magnificent scenery that is to be found nowhere else but in the high Rockies. The Canadian Rockies comprise the most wonderful mountain region in the world. Nearly seven hundred peaks, over 6,000 feet in height—lovely mountain lakes, swift rivers, still primeval forests, glistening glaciers, extensive nation-

three-quarter mile descent, through the rugged and impressive Canyons of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers, to the Pacific Coast.

THIS GREAT mountain region offers a remarkable welcome to those who tarry for a while. Banff, that famous resort, with its glorious panorama of Bow and Spray Rivers, is the headquarters of Rocky Mountains Park. Lake Louise, an enchanting lake with a no less enchanting hotel, is the gateway to a region of magnificent scenery. Field brings you to winsome Emerald Lake and the wondrous Yoho Valley, or Wapta Camp to Lake O'Hara.

BEAUTIFUL HOTELS are there to give you welcome and hospitality, and bungalow camps. Motoring along perfect roads, trail-riding, fishing, hunting, climbing, exploring, swimming in hot sulphur pools, Alpine flower gathering, wonder-photo taking, golfing at Banff on the most scenic course in the world—these are some of the “frill” doings in the Rockies. The biggest and most solid pleasure is just living—living where the air has never been contaminated with soot, where you can go from summer to snow at any time you want, where you need no alarm clock to get you up, no cordial to put you to sleep, no dinner bell to tell you when it's time to eat.

Travelling through the Canadian Rockies during the summer is particularly delightful, because of the comparatively cool summer temperature in the mountains north of the international boundary line.

Train Service

Train Service through the Canadian Rockies consists in summer of five transcontinental trains a day—each way.

The Trans-Canada Limited from Montreal and Toronto to Winnipeg and Vancouver. This is an exclusively all-sleeping-car train, carrying standard and compartment sleepers, solarium lounge cars and dining car.

The Mountaineer from Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis to Calgary and Vancouver. An all-sleeping-car train, carrying standard and compartment sleepers, solarium lounge car and dining car.

The Soo-Pacific Express from Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis to Calgary and Vancouver.

The Imperial from Montreal to Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The Toronto-Vancouver Express from Toronto to Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The winter service consists of the Imperial, the Vancouver-Toronto Express, and a through connection from the Imperial to and from the Twin Cities and Chicago.

Alternative Routes

On the reverse side of this booklet you will find a complete list of alternative routes and free optional routes to and from the Pacific Coast. Two of these can be specially mentioned:

The Great Lakes Trip. This is a very agreeable summer variation. Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamships—large modern vessels with every convenience—provide a magnificent two-day trip across Lake Superior and Lake Huron,

sailing from Port McNicoll and Owen Sound to Port Arthur and Fort William. (See current Time Table for sailings).

Southern British Columbia Route. This is an alternative route of great beauty, through the picturesque mining, agricultural and lake districts of the “Boundary” country. At the eastern end, it leaves the main line at Medicine Hat and follows the Crow's Nest Pass; at the western end it rejoins the main line at Hope. This route is furthermore linked to the main line by three cross routes—through either the Windermere Valley, Arrow Lakes or Okanagan Lake.

United States Connections

Excellent connections from the United States to the Canadian Rockies:

To Montreal and Toronto there are many services from New York, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit and other points.

At Sault Ste. Marie—Soo Line connection to Twin Cities, or D.S.S. & A. to Duluth.

At Winnipeg—Soo Line service to Twin Cities and Chicago.

At Moose Jaw—Soo Line service to Twin Cities and Chicago. This is the route of “The Mountaineer.”

At Calgary there is through Canadian Pacific service to Spokane, Wash.

From Vancouver there is both rail and steamer connection to Seattle.

From Victoria and Seattle there are steamer connections to California.



Behind Banff Springs Hotel towers Sulphur Mountain

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

In the Canadian Rockies and on the Pacific Coast are six beautiful Canadian Pacific hotels which provide ideal accommodation for the visitor. (*Open all year unless otherwise mentioned.*)

Banff Springs Hotel, Banff, Alberta

A magnificent hotel in the heart of Rocky Mountains National Park, backed by three splendid mountain ranges. *Open May 15th to October 1st.*

Chateau Lake Louise, Lake Louise, Alberta

A wonderful hotel facing an exquisite Alpine Lake in Rocky Mountains National Park. *Open June 1st to October 1st.*

Emerald Lake Chalet, near Field, B.C.

A charming Chalet hotel situated amidst the picturesque Alpine scenery of the Yoho National Park. *Open June 15th to September 15th.*

Hotel Sicamous, Sicamous, B.C.

Junction for the Okanagan Valley, and stop-over point for daylight trip through the canyons.

Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B.C.

The largest hotel on the North Pacific Coast, overlooking the Strait of Georgia.

Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C.

A luxurious hotel in this Garden City of the Pacific Coast.

Other Canadian Pacific Hotels

Hotel Palliser, Calgary, Alberta.

Hotel Saskatchewan, Regina, Sask.

The Royal Alexandra, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The Royal York, Toronto. *Opens June, 1929.*

The Place Viger, Montreal.

The Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

The Algonquin, St. Andrews, N.B.

McAdam Hotel, McAdam, N.B.

Bungalow Camps

Hotel accommodation in the Canadian Rockies is supplemented by Bungalow Camps at convenient points. These Bungalow Camps appeal particularly to the climber, the hiker or the trail rider; they consist of sleeping bungalows, of log or other wooden construction, with a central community building in which is an attractive dining and lounging room.

Moraine Lake Camp

Castle Mountain Camp

Radium Hot Springs Camp

Mount Assiniboine Camp

Wapta Camp

Lake O'Hara Camp

Yoho Valley Camp

Tea Houses and Rest Houses are located at many other points reached from the Bungalow Camps on excursions.

LAKE LOUISE

LAKE LOUISE—probably the most perfect gem of scenery in the known world—bears the liquid music, the soft color notes of its name, into the realm of the visible. Nestling 600 feet above the railway on the far side of a mountain palisade, amidst an amphitheatre of peaks, it is a dramatic palette upon which the Great Artist has splashed his most gorgeous hues.

Deepest and most exquisitely colored is the lake itself, sweeping from rosy dawn to sunset through green, blue, amethyst and violet, undershot by gold. Dazzling white is the sun-glorified Victoria Glacier at the farther end; sombre are the enclosing pine-clad peaks that dip almost perpendicularly into the lake; and magnificent are the stark immensities of the snow-crowned peaks that enclose the entire picture.

On the margin of this most perfect lake, in one of the wonderful flower-gardens in which the Rockies abound, where poppies, violets and anemones slope through terraced lawns to the water's edge—the Canadian Pacific has placed its great CHATEAU LAKE LOUISE.

LAKE LOUISE
from a pastel by
A. C. Leighton, A.R.B.A.



ACROSS CANADA

MONTREAL—Canada's largest city, with its mile-broad St. Lawrence River (waterway of European shipping services) and its lovely Mount Royal—its teeming commerce and large French-Canadian population—and, if time permits, a side-trip to old-world Quebec or the charming down-east Maritime Provinces.

OTTAWA—Canada's capital, residence of the Governor-General, meeting-place of the Senate and the House of Commons, and itself a beautiful city.

TORONTO—chief city of the prosperous province of Ontario—noted equally for its famous fall "Fair" as for its progressiveness, vast industrial business, beautiful residential districts, and celebrated educational institutions.

AROUND LAKE SUPERIOR

THE pageant flies swiftly by as you speed westward—farming, lumbering, mining, the unrivalled fishing and hunting country of the Algoma region. Leaving Sudbury, you enter the vast hinterland that fringes Lake Superior, travelling for a considerable distance in full view of that magnificent inland ocean.

Then come the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, whose many giant elevators bear vivid testimony to the enormous wheat crop of Western Canada that finds its eastbound outlet here.

OR YOU CAN TAKE THE GREAT LAKES SHIPSTEAMER TRIP INSTEAD (SEE "ALTERNATIVE ROUTES," OVERLEAF). BUNGALOW CAMPS AT FRENCH RIVER, NIPIGON AND KENORA—see booklets obtainable at Canadian Pacific Agencies.

WINNIPEG

WESTWARD from the Twin Cities the same characteristic country continues for some three hundred miles, passing Kenora, well-known summer resort on Lake of the Woods. Then the forest thins and widens out, to be succeeded by the beginnings of the prairies.

WINNIPEG, at the confluence of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, is the capital of Manitoba—a beautiful and prosperous city that is the metropolis of the prairie provinces, one of the greatest primary wheat markets of the world, and an important industrial and railway centre.

ACROSS THE PRAIRIES

FOR a day after leaving Winnipeg, you are still crossing the prairies. On either side, stretching for hundreds of miles north and south, are seen the herds of live stock and enormous grain fields that are the source of the great agricultural production of the West. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta produce the best milling wheat in the world.

Important cities you pass, on the main line, are Brandon, Regina (capital of Saskatchewan), Moose Jaw, Medicine Hat and Calgary. Branch railway lines criss-cross all this territory.

CALGARY, headquarters of a large irrigation system developed by the Canadian Pacific, is also the scene each July of the famous "Stampede"—a week's carnival of cowboy sports and contests.

NEARING THE ROCKIES

YOU can see the Rockies from Calgary, eighty miles distant; and as the train pulls out, along the ancient glacier-grooved Bow Valley, the full glory of that far-flung line of peaks, hung among the clouds and quivering in the warm summer air, bursts upon the view. First come the grassy foothills, with prosperous ranches and farms—then the dark evergreen forests and the great grey bulk of the first ranges, and so, by narrow passes eroded by turbulent mountain rivers, you reach Banff.

Six principal ranges comprise the Rockies—of remarkably different geological age and configuration of outline. They stretch continuously between the prairies and the Pacific Coast, for nearly six hundred miles. Many of the principal mountains which you see, either from the train or at the popular mountain centres, average a height of almost a mile above the valley.

BANFF

BANFF is the capital of Rocky Mountains Park. Situated in a pocket of a wide circle of pearl-grey limestone peaks, embowered in pine forests and lawns, with the glacial-green Bow River flowing through it, it has for many years been one of the most popular mountain resorts of the entire continent.

This appeal is due not only by Banff's own environment, but also to the world-famous Banff Springs Hotel. This magnificent structure, entirely re-built during the past three years, dominates Banff like a huge grey baronial castle. Its interior is characterized by a spaciousness, comfort and beauty which have made its name a criterion amongst travellers.

Canadian Pacific Agencies, Canada and United States

| | | | |
|---------------------|--|------------------------|--|
| Atlanta, Ga. | E. G. Chesbrough, 1017 Healey Bldg. | New York, N. Y. | F. R. Perry, Madison Ave. at 44th St. |
| Banff, Alta. | J. A. McDonald, Canadian Pacific Station | North Bay, Ont. | C. H. White, 87 Main Street West |
| Boston, Mass. | L. R. Hart, 405 Boylston St. | Omaha, Neb. | H. J. Clark, 751 O. W. Building |
| Buffalo, N.Y. | W. P. Wass, 160 Pearl St. | Peterboro, Ont. | J. E. McLean, 53 Sparks St. |
| Calgary, Alta. | C. D. Bronly, Canadian Pacific Station | Philadelphia, Pa. | J. Skinner, George St. |
| Chicago, Ill. | J. J. McLean, 101 Jackson Blvd. | Pittsburgh, Pa. | J. C. Pateson, 1500 Locust Street |
| Cincinnati, Ohio. | M. E. Malone, 201 Dixie Term'l Bldg. | Port Arthur, Ont. | C. L. Williams, 338 Sixth Ave. |
| Cleveland, Ohio. | H. G. Griffin, 1010 Chester Ave. | Portland, Ore. | F. C. Gibbs, Canadian Pacific Station |
| Dallas, Texas. | A. Y. Chancellor, 917 Kirby Building | Prince Rupert, B. C. | W. C. Ordway, 55 Third St. |
| Detroit, Mich. | G. G. McKay, 1231 Washington Blvd. | Quebec, Que. | C. A. Langevin, Palais Station |
| Edmonton, Alta. | H. J. Fyffe, 101 Pacific Plaza Building | Kelowna, Sask. | J. W. Dawson, Canadian Pacific Station |
| Fort William, Ont. | H. J. McLean, 108 St. May Street | Saint John, N. B. | G. E. Carter, 40 King St. |
| Guelph, Ont. | W. C. Tully, 30 Wyndham St. | Saint Louis, Mo. | Geo. P. Carrey, 412 Locust St. |
| Halifax, N.S. | A. C. MacDonald, 117 Hollis St. | San Francisco, Calif. | H. H. McCallum, 100 Robert & Fourth Sts. |
| Hamilton, Ont. | A. C. C. Cor. King and James Sts. | Saskatoon, Sask. | P. B. Nason, 675 Market St. |
| Honolulu, T. H. | Theo. H. Davies & Co. | Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | G. B. Hill, 115 Second Ave. |
| Indiansapolis, Ind. | W. L. Coates, 101 W. Market St. | Seattle, Wash. | J. O. Johnston, 529 Queen St. |
| Jamestown, Alas. | R. G. Norris, 723 Walnut St. | Sherbrooke, Que. | E. L. Sheehan, 1320-22 Fourth Ave. |
| Kansas City, Mo. | Edgar Anderson | Skiatooka, Alaska | J. A. McTavish, 91 Wellington St. North |
| Ketchikan, Alaska | J. H. Welch, 150 Wellington St. | Spokane, Wash. | J. B. Johnson, 101 Franklin St. |
| Kingston, Ont. | H. J. McLean, 117 Richmond St. | Tacoma, Wash. | J. L. Cardle, Spokane International Ry. |
| London, Ont. | H. J. McLean, 108 St. May Street | Toronto, Ont. | D. C. O'Keefe, 1113 Pacific Ave. |
| Los Angeles, Calif. | W. P. Dooley, 621 South Grand Ave. | Vancouver, B. C. | Wm. Fulton, Canadian Pacific Bldg. |
| Memphis, Tennessee. | L. P. Dooley, Porter Building | Victoria, B. C. | F. H. Dally, 434 Hastings St. West |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | F. T. Sansom, 68 East Wisconsin Ave. | Washington, D. C. | L. C. McCallum, 100 Government St. |
| Minneapolis, Minn. | H. M. Tait, 611 Second Ave. South | Windsor, Ont. | W. G. Elmer, 905 Fifteenth St. West |
| Montreal, Que. | F. C. Lydon, 201 St. James Street | Winnipeg, Man. | C. B. Andrews, Main and Portage |
| Moosejaw, Sask. | J. J. Cordon, Canadian Pacific Station | | |
| Nelson, B. C. | J. S. Carter, Baker & Ward Sts. | | |

Canadian Pacific Agencies Throughout the World

24-HOUR MOTOR DETOUR

THIS IS one of the finest organized automobile excursions of this continent, specially timed to give through passengers an opportunity of seeing the chief sights in Banff, Lake Louise and Yoho National Park. It is made in special busses, making close connection with through trains at either end of the motor detour.

Leaving Banff Springs Hotel after lunch (westbound trains arrive at 8.15, 8.55, 10.55 and 11.50 a.m.) the cars, after a general sight-seeing drive round Banff, make a 42-mile run to Lake Louise, where the night is spent at the Chateau Lake Louise. In the morning, the journey continues to the Great Divide, Wapta Lake, Kicking Horse Pass, Yoho Valley, Emerald Lake, Kicking Horse Canyon and Golden, arriving at Golden in time to resume the westbound train journey. Similar schedules are established in the reverse direction.

The length of the 24-Hour Motor Detour, including the sight-seeing ride round Banff, is 142 miles. Special arrangements are made for handling baggage and sleeping-car reservations. A detailed circular about this very attractive excursion can be procured from Canadian Pacific agencies.

YOHO NATIONAL PARK

SIX miles west of Lake Louise is the Great Divide—highest elevation of the Canadian Pacific, interprovincial boundary, and backbone of the continent, where waters divide either west or east. From here into Field (14 miles) the railway descends nearly a quarter-mile down the narrow Kicking Horse Pass and here you see the great "Spiral Tunnels" that were constructed in S shape through two mountains to cut the difficult grade in half.

SCENERY—and no part of the Rockies yet to come exhibits a greater or more romantic variety!

Hot Springs—from which sulphur water gushes at the rate of a million gallons a day. Government bath-houses and handsome swimming pools at two of them—and at Banff Springs Hotel the warm water is piped into a luxurious hotel.

BEAUTIFUL hikes all around, easy mountain climbs for the beginner, and really hard ones for the seasoned. In the town—a zoo, museum and recreation grounds—little way beyond, the Buffalo Park.

BOATING and launch trips along the Bow River. Fishing at Lake Minnewanka. Trail-riding on mountain ponies—trips varying from two hours to several days, with or without guides.

Two special attractions each year are INDIAN DAYS (end of July)—a colorful pow-wow of Stoney Indians and other tribes, with gorgeous cavalades, Indian music, dancing and sport, and the HIGHLAND GATHERING (end of August)—a wonderful Scottish festival of bagpipers, music, sports, tartans and dancing.

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SEVEN miles from Field station, through the hush of a pine-forest, brings you to Emerald Lake. This beautiful sheet of water, of most exquisite coloring and sublimity of surrounding, lies placidly under the protection of Mount Wapta, Mount Burgess and Mount President.

On its wooded shore is Emerald Lake Chalet, a picturesque cosy Canadian Pacific hotel. At Emerald Lake there are a wide variety of fine hikes, rides and climbs, and also some trout fishing.

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THE CANYONS

FROM Field the line descends into the valley of the Columbia River, and then climbs again into the great and spectacular Selkirk Range, with the five-mile Connaught Tunnel bringing it to Glacier. This magnificent mountain area contains numerous glaciers and giant peaks, many of which are visible from the track.

Following the Illecillewaet River, along the brink of deep chasms, one next reaches Revelstoke, on the Columbia River.

From here to level the route is through some lesser ranges, continually descending, and following most of the time, the gigantic canyons of the Thompson and Fraser Rivers—second only in scenic grandeur to the Rockies themselves.

Sicamous, junction point for Okanagan Valley and with a charming hotel, is on Shuswap Lake. Kamloops is the beginning of the canyon country. The railway follows the canyons at often a considerable height above the river bank; the track, hewn from solid rock, not only crosses from side to side in the gorge but also tunnels through great rock spans. Presently the river widens out, and we reach a meadow-like country through which we roll to Vancouver.

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VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, beautifully situated on Burrard Inlet, and facing a magnificent mountain range, is the largest city of British Columbia. With its imposing business section, its busy docks, its fine shopping streets, and its flower-garbed residential suburbs, it is one of the great metropolitan centres of the Pacific Coast. The Canadian Pacific Hotel Vancouver, very conveniently situated in the downtown section, is the finest hotel of the North Pacific Coast.

Vancouver is a favorite summer city, for its mild climate, floral luxuriance and abundance of water make life there very pleasant. There are many bathing beaches, parks, boulevards, automobile roads, golf courses, and short and long steamer trips. Stanley Park, a remarkable forest of almost primeval characteristics, is inside the city limits.

TO MOUNT BAKER

MOUNT BAKER is one of the most prominent objects of the landscape as we approach Vancouver. In height 10,827 feet, and always snow-crowned, the "Great White Watcher" of Indian lore lies about 100 miles south in a new National Forest in the State of Washington, and can be easily reached by automobile. Mount Baker Lodge, in the heart of this forest and alpine vacation land, is the centre from which to visit the magnificent region.

Touring cars and motor busses make the trip from Vancouver to Mount Baker Lodge (4,200 feet above sea-level and on the shore of Sunrise Lake) by arrangement during the season, returning the same night. Time, about 3½ hours each way.

VICTORIA

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